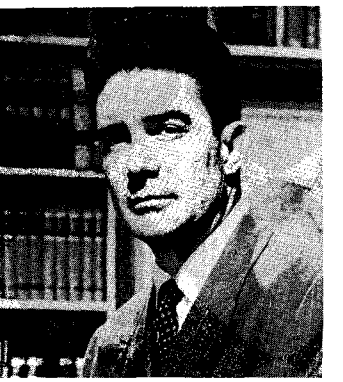
THE
Dan Smoot Report

Vol. 12, No. 11 (Broadcast 551) March 14, 1966 Dallas, Texas



DAN SMOOT

POVERTY AND SUBVERSION

President Johnson's poverty war is something worse than a gargantuan public swindle which lines the pockets of bureaucrats and buys political power for politicians.

The Toilet

On May 9, 1964, President Johnson announced approval of a one-million-dollar federal grant to a new 100-million-dollar Harlem Youth Program (labeled HARYOU) to combat juvenile delinquency.

In 1965, the office of Economic Opportunity gave HARYOU forty-four thousand tax dollars to be used by the Harlem Black Arts Repertory Theater-School for "cultural field demonstrations." The head of this theater-school is LeRoi Jones, negro author of *The Toilet*, a play featuring a degenerate white man who molests negroes in a men's room. Jones says:

"The force we want is of 20 million spooks [negroes] storming America with furious cries and unstoppable weapons. We want actual explosions and actual brutality."(1)

LeRoi Jones' tax-subsidized theater-school produces plays seething with rage against "Whitey," meaning all white people, generally portrayed as homosexuals, described by Jones as "devils, beasts, and liars." In a recent appearance with David Suskind on WPIX television station in New York, Jones predicted the eventual disappearance of the white race. He likened whites to a cancer that must be removed, saying it would not be a bad idea to start "killing them away."(1)

James Kellecher, spokesman for the Office of Economic Opportunity, justified the use of federal tax money to subsidize such race hatred:

"We'd rather see these kids fussing on the stage than on the streets."(1)

On September 24, 1965, a special audit was begun to determine how HARYOU had spent 1,573,000 tax dollars. Initial findings disclosed that HARYOU's books were "in a mess." There were irregularities in time-cards, improperly prepared checks, incomplete personnel records, and

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT is published weekly by The Dan Smoot Report, Inc., Box 9538, Dallas, Texas 75214 (office at 6441 Gaston Ave.). Subscriptions: $18.00 for 2 years; $10.00, 1 year; $6.00, 6 months; first class, $12.50 a year; airmail, $14.50. Dan Smoot was born in Missouri, reared in Texas. With BA and MA degrees from SMU (1938 and 1940), he joined the Harvard faculty (1941) as a Teaching Fellow, doing graduate work in American civilization. From 1942 to 1951, he was an FBI agent; from 1951 to 1955, a commentator on national radio and television. In 1955, he started his present independent, free-enterprise business: publishing this REPORT and abbreviating it each week for radio and TV broadcasts available for commercial sponsorship by business firms.

Copyright by Dan Smoot, 1966. Second Class mail privilege authorized at Dallas, Texas
No Reproductions Permitted.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

"overexpenditure of roughly $400,000 . . . on programs expanded beyond the initial financial commitments." Nonetheless, the Office of Economic Opportunity (on September 28) gave HARYOU administrators an additional 827,000 tax dollars.[1]

The Legal Beagles

In late September, 1965, E. Clinton Bamberger was appointed head of the legal services agencies of the Office of Economic Opportunity. Shortly thereafter, the New York City Economic Opportunity Committee requested $690,639 in federal poverty funds for neighborhood law offices in seven poor districts of the city, to provide free legal aid in litigation involving landlords and tenants, "client" relations with welfare departments, consumer finances, and so on.[2]

Under this legal-services scheme, government-paid lawyers will engage in activity which is illegal for private lawyers in some states, is considered unethical by bar associations in all states: they will solicit people to bring lawsuits against their creditors and against public welfare agencies. The government will pay litigation costs for the plaintiffs.[2]

The Professionals

Saul D. Alinsky, a 56-year-old Chicagoan, calls himself a professional radical. For 25 years, he has made a business of agitating and organizing "the poor" (usually negroes) to make "social protests" in big cities. He says progress is made by intensification of conflict between slum dwellers and a city's power structure — and he has created turmoil in many places.[3]

Alinsky's Industrial Areas Foundation recently received a $127,350 contract from a federation of Roman Catholic, Episcopal, Presbyterian, and Christian churches to conduct an organizing-and-agitating project among negroes in Kansas City. The project will be complete when Alinsky's lieutenants have set up local groups of slum residents, with trained leaders, to exert pressures on the community for more benefits to the poor.[3]

Kansas City had better brace itself for racial violence.

Note some results of Alinsky's work in Syracuse, New York.

In February, 1965, the Office of Economic Opportunity granted Syracuse University $314,000 for a nine-month poverty program to train 20 student organizers in community action, and to finance field work by those trainees in local poverty areas. Fred Ross (a student of Saul Alinsky) was leader of the poverty field organizing team. Ross proudly described the purpose of his tax-supported job as "rubbing raw the sores of discontent."[3]

After protests by civic organizations, the Office of Economic Opportunity reorganized its Syracuse poverty program, authorizing a new group, called Syracuse Community Development Association (SCDA).[3]

SCDA recruited 2200 adults in nine neighborhood groups; under the leadership of professional agitators on the public payroll, they picketed City Hall, the welfare office, and public housing agencies. Eleven mothers, arrested while conducting an SCDA demonstration, were bailed out of jail with federal tax money provided by the Office of Economic Opportunity. SCDA used some of its poverty war funds to help register 2500 new voters in Syracuse—practically all Democrats.[3]

In Chicago, Saul Alinsky has set up two active groups for social and racial agitation. One, called Woodlawn Organization, operates in the Woodlawn district (largely negro). Activity in the Woodlawn Organization brought such prominence to Mrs. Gladys Kyles that Sargent Shriver appointed her to the 28-member national advisory council of President Johnson's war on poverty. Mrs. Kyles, a 38-year-old negress with 11 children, draws approximately $400.00 a month as Aid for Dependent Children. She says she has not seen her estranged husband since 1957; yet, her youngest children are 2, 4, and 5 years old. Interviewed after her appointment to a federal position of national importance, Mrs. Kyles said:

"I feel I am helping my children when I work

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

for community improvements. The two are actually the same."[3]

If her children reproduce at the rate she has established, they will *be* the community—a solid bloc of support for politicians and bureaucrats who dole out tax money, ready recruits for professional agitators.

The Communists

An article in *U.S. News & World Report* (January 31, 1966) says:

"America's crop of 'new radicals' is busier than ever. In the slums, on college campuses, among Negroes in the North and South, they talk revolution.

"Latest goals: to capture the Democratic Party in major cities, latch on to poverty-war funds, use the money to stir trouble."

Not only new radicals but old ones have found rich opportunities in the poverty war. Henry Winston (negro communist spokesman) recently returned from a long visit in Moscow, jubilant about prospects for communist party growth in the United States. He said:

"Today, the Economic Opportunity Act . . . . has already become the basis for organizing struggles in slums and ghetto communities, and it offers the point of departure for helping to rally the rank-and-file millions into a powerful mass movement . . . .

"The merger of the three major currents of struggle—for peace, civil rights and economic welfare—can develop into a mighty . . . coalition . . . ."[4]

In 1966, communists hope to use party activists within local poverty administration boards to divert federal poverty money into financing small new political parties which will support communist candidates for the House of Representatives. By these means, communists expect to get at least one communist elected to the House in 1966.[4]

In his 1964 State of the Union Message, when first declaring war on poverty, President Johnson pledged the federal government to plan and finance an attack on "the roots of poverty in our cities and rural areas"; to banish want, bad health, and ignorance; to guarantee that every American reaches the age of 21 with "an opportunity to be an effective citizen." In his 1966 State of the Union Message, the President broadened the scope of his poverty war:

"For we have children to teach, and we have sick to be cured, and we have men to be freed. There are poor to be lifted up and there are cities to be built and there is a world to be helped."

The President's poverty war is reminiscent of Adolf Hitler's war on poverty in Germany prior to World War II, and of the communist war on poverty written into the constitution of the Soviet Union.

Hitler said:

"We shall banish want; we shall banish fear. The essence of National Socialism is human welfare . . . . National Socialism is the revolution of the common man. Rooted in a fuller life for every German from childhood to old age, National Socialism means a new day of abundance at home and a better world order abroad . . . ."[4]

Article 11 of the constitution of the Soviet Union says:

"The economic life of the U.S.S.R. is determined and directed by the state national economic plan with the aim of increasing the public wealth, of steadily improving the material conditions of the working people and raising their cultural level . . . ."

There is more than a similarity in language between President Johnson's poverty war and those of nazis and communists. President Johnson's poverty experts have schemes for government-planned, government-financed, government-controlled communal living as complete as any ever attempted by communists or by Hitler.[4]

Office of Economic Opportunity officials want to establish an experimental government commune for the remodeling of American families. Fathers will be trained in new job skills and mothers trained in homemaking "techniques and attitudes," while children go to school—all living together in government-provided housing, under government regulation, at taxpayers' expense.[4]

A western subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph Corporation, which would like to run the experiment under government con-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

tract, has written a prospectus on the communal federal poverty war training camp. As IT&T envisions it, the program will:

"Preserve the integrity of the family unit while training the young father and/or husband.

"Offer home skills and other specialized courses to the wives and/or mothers.

"Prepare children for communal-type living . . . ."(4)

The Answer

In his 1966 budget message, President Johnson requested $1.6 billion for his poverty war during the next fiscal year. Estimated cost of the poverty war for the present fiscal year is $1.2 billion. Sargent Shriver had asked for a $2.2 billion budget in the next fiscal year, but was pleased with the President's budget message, characterizing the increase requested for his program as "a substantial vote of confidence." He said:

"The percentage of increase in expenditures for the OEO is, as a matter of fact, larger than that of the Defense Department."(5)

Shriver is still agitating for what he calls a "negative income tax" to fight poverty. He says every family whose income is below an arbitrary figure set by the U.S. government (currently $3000.00 a year), should file an income tax return to *claim tax money from the government*, while those with incomes above the poverty line file returns and *pay taxes to the government.* Shriver says there is little chance that Congress will approve his negative income tax scheme in 1966; but, reports say, he advocates the idea now, "to get people thinking about it for the day when peace comes in Vietnam."(5)

Liberals never quit. Every aspect of the war on poverty is wholly unconstitutional. The Constitution grants the federal government specific powers, denies it power not specifically granted. No provision or inference in the Constitution grants power to the federal government for any of the programs in Johnson's poverty war.

The poverty war is so thoroughly reprehensible that there is only one way to account for its existence: public indifference. In this election year, Congress might terminate the mess, in response to an impressive expression of public opinion. It would help for every reader of this *Report* to write the two United States Senators from his State and the U. S. Representative from his district.

Address Senators by name at the Senate Office Building, Washington, D. C., Representatives at the House Office Building. Say something like this:

"The poverty war is an unconstitutional swindle which is financing corrupt politicians, subversives, and agitators. I urge you to vote against funds for the Office of Economic Opportunity, the Job Corps, the Neighborhood Youth Corps — against all parts of the poverty war. We must terminate this whole misbegotten operation before it does irreparable damage to our economy, to our national morality, to our greatness as a nation."

SUGGESTION: Put copies of this *Report* in your barber shop, beauty parlor, doctor's office, laundromat.

FOOTNOTES

(1) "Poverty Scandals," *Human Events*, October 23, 1965, p. 5; "Tax Funds For A 'Hate The Whites' Project," *U.S. News & World Report*, December 13, 1965, pp. 16-7; *Human Events*, February 5, 1966, p. 5; "Aid To Haryou-Act Is Held Up By U.S.," by Peter Kihss, *The New York Times*, October 11, 1965, pp. 1, 54

(2) "A Basic Question Stalls Legal Aid," by Fred Powledge, *The New York Times*, December 12, 1965, p. 62

(3) "Slum Foe Moving Into Kansas City," by Donald Janson, *The New York Times*, February 6, 1966, p. 60; "Politics and the Poor: Shriver's Second Thoughts," by Jules Witcover and Erwin Knoll, *The Reporter*, December 30, 1965, pp. 33-5; "ADC Mother of 11 Vows Fight for Poor," *Chicago Tribune*, January 24, 1966; "OEO Is Sponsor of ADC Mother," *Chicago Tribune* January 25, 1966

(4) "Communist Party Plans Invasion of Poverty Boards," by Victor Riesel, *Human Events*, January 8, 1965, p. 1; "Hitler's Anti-Poverty War," *Human Events*, June 6, 1964, p. 11; "New Poverty Plan: Move Families to Training Camps," from the Allen-Scott Report, *Human Events*, December 4, 1965, p. 14

(5) "$1.6 Billion Asked For War On Poverty," AP dispatch from Washington, *The Dallas Times Herald*, January 24, 1966, p. 8A; "Negative Income Tax for Poor?", by John Pierson, *The Dallas Times Herald*, January 24, 1966, p. 22A

REPRINTS OF THIS ISSUE
(for bulk mailing to one address):

1 copy	$ .25	100 copies	$ 6.50
10 copies	1.00	200 copies	12.00
25 copies	2.00	500 copies	28.00
50 copies	3.50	1000 copies	50.00

Texans Add 2% for Sales Tax

THE DAN SMOOT REPORT TAylor 1-2303
BOX 9538 DALLAS, TEXAS 75214

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED